

APPENDIX

Specific Allegations of CIA Misconduct

1. McCarthy cites a total of six situations in which he claims CIA effectively made foreign policy, usurping the functions of the Department of State or Congress. Each of these is treated separately below.

2. Vietnam: McCarthy states that the CIA was funding the Vietnamese "special corps" used against the Buddhists although the US Government publicly deplored the raids. This activity raises "questions as to how CIA actions may critically affect U.S. foreign affairs." McCarthy leaves the implication that CIA was supporting a persecution of a religious group.

3. Laos: Citing former Ambassador Horace Smith, McCarthy claims that the CIA, with Pentagon backing, supported Phoumi Nosavan in conflict with "official and public policies of the State Department." The net result was that Laos nearly went communist, millions of dollars in aid was wasted, and much diplomatic maneuvering was required to restore stability under Souvanna Phouma. While admitting that Laos was "highly volatile" and the situation "hardly ideal", McCarthy charges that CIA was pursuing its own brand of foreign policy.

4. Iran: McCarthy is uncertain whether to give credit for the coup to CIA. CIA reportedly is responsible, although many authorities dispute this-- in any event the Agency's cloak of secrecy prevents its "claims" from being challenged. He then questions who, if anyone, authorized CIA to overthrow Mossadegh.

5. Guatemala: Although this coup, which the CIA, he says, "claims" to have masterminded, benefited the US, McCarthy questions whether the CIA is the "proper tool" to overthrow foreign governments. He does not elaborate.

6. U-2 Shootdown in 1960: The development of the U-2 was "possibly the mightiest achievement of the CIA" and provided an enormous amount of information, according to McCarthy. He questions the CIA's "usage" of the U-2, however, and criticizes the CIA for not having a consistent "cover story" prepared. The flight on the eve of the summit conference jeopardized the foreign policy of the US and trespassed on the foreign policy prerogatives of the President, State, and Congress. CIA "in effect made foreign policy" while Congress stood helplessly by because they were uninformed.

7. Bay of Pigs: CIA overstepped its "legitimate role" by encroaching on Congressional rights and responsibilities. Errors of planning are not as important as the fact that the CIA undertook to raise an army without both presidential and congressional approval and undertook an invasion which might be construed as an act of war.